LOTTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) November 3, 1837. NO. 370.

J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

O DOLLARS, if paid in advance,
Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
months.
Dollars, if not paid until the end of the

paper discontinued until all arrearages are
except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Major R. W. Cochran is appointed an
for the Journal, and is authorised to receive
and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

EMBER, 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.			
iday.	6 45	5 15				
Saturday.	6 46	5 14	For November, 1837.			
Sunday.	6 47	5 13		d.	h.	m.
Monday.	6 48	5 12	First	5	3	5 morn'g
Tuesday.	6 49	5 11	Full	13	6	11 morn.
Wednesday	6 50	5 10	Last	20	12	13 morn.
Thursday.	6 51	5 9	New	27	8	23 even.

☞ Post Office Notice.

LL persons who fail to pay their Postage Accounts when called on, will get their Letters or Papers without the CASH. I am determined to adhere to this —moreover, all postage must be paid in SPECIE, according to the instructions from P. M. General.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

t. 28, 1837. 6wf

N. B. Letters and Papers will not be delivered in future, except to the proper owners, a written order or servant.

☞ Wanted,

,000 BUSHELS of CORN, for which the cash will be paid.

GEORGE GROSS.

t. 26, 1837. 171

Last Warning!

persons indebted to the estate of John M. Neely, dec'd., are requested out between this time and the court. Those who do not of this notice will find their placed in the hands of an officer, without determination, for collection.

JAMES PORTER, Guardian.

t. 20, 1837. 170

NOTICE.

BROKE out of my pasture, a short time since, a small black horse, about 4 years old, a small blaze in his face. Said is supposed to have come to Charlotte, where he had formerly been kept time, and was rode off by some one. belongs to Hamilton C. Martin. Any taking up said horse and leaving him Mr. Spring's Store shall be satisfied for trouble.

MARY TEFFAPAUGH.

t. 26, 1837.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 24th instant, a negro boy named OLMSTED, of yellow complexion, about 14 or 16 old, no clothes with him except what on, which are good. He says he belongs to John Rodgers, who lives near Chester, S. C. He says he has been runaway a week, and that it has been only about 5 or 6 weeks since he left Virginia and making his way back. The big toe on left foot is off. The owner is requested come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

t. 26, 1837. 6wf

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50 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber in Barnwell District, S. C., on the night of the 15th inst. a negro man named REUBEN, he also took with him a dark sorrel Mare about ands high, said mare has a small star r face, and has two saddle marks on back.

Reuben is about 25 or 30 years of age, et high, dark complected, speaks quick n spoken to, and when he left, had on e cloth coat, and a black hat with crape nd it. The subscriber bought said negro from a man who said his name was Edwards, and that he lived in about 6 s of Camden, he was travelling to Alabama, and had four slaves in company with of which Reuben was one, he is also pinion that said boy has by some means up with his former master, and that ill endeavor to get him out of the state the purpose of re-selling him. Any on taking up said negro, and lodging in jail, and giving information thereof e, at Blackville Post-office, Barnwell rict S. C., shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL REED.

t. 21, 1837. 4t

The Cheraw Gazette, Charlotte Journal C. and Peoples Press, Augusta, Ga. will the above 4 insertions and forward accounts to the subscriber at the above O. for payment.

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veyance Deeds for sale at this Office.

Remarks of Mr. Clay,

In the U. States Senate, on the SUB-TREASURY BILL, on the 25th September, 1837.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories of the public moneys, on certain officers of the General Government—

Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate upwards of three hours. We cannot undertake to report all that he said, exactly as it was said. We must content ourselves with exhibiting a view of his argument, employing generally the language in which it was expressed.

He commenced by observing that, feeling an anxious desire to see some effectual plan presented to correct the disorders in the currency, and to restore the prosperity of the country, he had avoided precipitating himself into the debate now in progress, that he might attentively examine every remedy that should be proposed, and impartially weigh every consideration urged in its support.

No period had ever existed in this country in which the future was covered by a darker, denser, or more impenetrable gloom. None, in which the duty was so imperative to discard all passion and prejudice, all party ties, and personal bias, and look exclusively to the good of our afflicted country. In one respect, and he thought it a fortunate one, our present difficulties are distinguishable from former domestic troubles, and that is their universality. They are felt, it is true, in different degrees, but they reach every section, every State, every interest, almost every man in the Union. All feel, see, hear, know their existence—As they do not array, like our former divisions, one portion of the Confederacy against another, it is to be hoped that common sufferings may lead to common sympathies and common councils, and that we shall, at no distant day, be able to see a clear way of deliverance. If the present state of the country were produced by the fault of the people; if it proceeded from their wasteful extravagance and their indulgence of a reckless spirit of ruinous speculation; if public measures had no agency whatever in bringing it about, it would nevertheless be the duty of the Government to exert all its energies and to employ all its legitimate powers to devise an efficacious remedy. But if our present deplorable condition has sprung from our rulers; if it is to be clearly traced to their acts and operations, that duty becomes infinitely more obligatory; and Government would be faithless to the highest and most solemn of human trusts should it neglect to perform it. And is it not too true that the evils which surround us are to be ascribed to those who have had the conduct of our public affairs?

In glancing at the past, (continued Mr. C.) nothing can be further from my intention than to excite angry feelings, or to find grounds of reproach. It would be far more congenial to my wishes that, on this occasion, we should forget all former unhappy divisions and animosities. But in order to discover how to get out of our difficulties, we must ascertain, if we can, how we got into them.

Prior to that series of unfortunate measures which had for its object the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, and the discontinuance of its fiscal agency for the Government, no people upon earth ever enjoyed a better currency, or had exchanges better regulated, than the people of the United States. Our monetary system appeared to have attained as great perfection as any thing human can possibly reach. The combination of United States and local banks presented a true image of our system of General and State Governments, and worked quite as well. Not only within the country had we a local and a general currency perfectly sound, but in whatever quarter of the globe American commerce had penetrated, there also did the bills of the Bank of the United States command unbounded credit and confidence. Now we are in danger of having fixed upon us indefinitely as to time, that medium—an irredeemable paper currency, which, by the universal consent of the commercial world, is regarded as the worst. How has this reverse come upon us? Can it be doubted that it is the result of those measures to which I have adverted? When, at the very moment of adopting them, the very consequences which have happened were foretold as inevitable, is it necessary to look elsewhere for their cause? Never was prediction more distinctly made; never was fulfilment more literal or exact.

Let us suppose that those measures had not been adopted; that the Bank of the United States had been rechartered; that the public deposites had remained undisturbed; and that the treasury order had never issued: is there not every reason to believe that we should be now in the enjoyment of a sound currency; that the public deposites would be now safe and forthcoming; and that the suspension of specie payments in May last would not have happened?

The President's Message asserts that the suspension has proceeded from over-action—over-trading—the indulgence of a spirit of speculation produced by bank and other facilities. I think this is a view of the case entirely too superficial. It would be quite as correct and just, in the instance of a homicide perpetrated by the discharge of a gun, to allege that the leaden ball, and not the man who levelled the piece, was responsible for the murder. The true inquiry is, how came that excessive over-trading, and those extensive bank facilities which the Message describes?—Were they not the necessary and immediate consequences of the overthrow of the bank, and the removal from its custody of the public deposites? And is not this proven by the vast multiplication of banks, the increase of the line of their discounts and accommodations, prompted and stimulated by Secretary Taney, and the great augmentation of their circulation which ensued?

What occurred in the State of Kentucky, in consequence of the veto of the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, illustrates its effects throughout the Union. That State had suffered greatly by banks. It was generally opposed to the re-establishment of them. It had found the notes of the Bank of the United States answering all the purposes of a sound currency at home and abroad, and it was perfectly contented with them. At the period of the veto, it had but a single bank, of limited capital and circulation. After it, the State, reluctant to engage in the banking system, and still cherishing hopes of the creation of a new Bank of the United States, encouraged by the supporters of the late President, hesitated about the incorporation of new banks. But, at length, despairing of the establishment of a Bank of the United States, and finding itself exposed to a currency in bank notes from adjacent States, it proceeded to establish banks of its own, and since the veto, since 1833, has incorporated for that single State bank capital to the amount of ten millions of dollars—a sum equal to the capital of the first bank of the United States created for the whole Union!

That the local banks, to which the deposites were transferred from the Bank of the United States, were urged and stimulated freely to discount upon them, we have record evidence from the Treasury Department.

The Message, to reconcile us to our misfortunes, and to exonerate the measures of our own Government from all blame in producing the present state of things, refers to the condition of Europe, and especially to that of Great Britain. It alleges, that "in both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial success; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe."

The very clear and able argument of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. King) relieves me from the necessity of saying much upon this part of the subject. It appears that during the period referred to by the Message, of 1833–4–5, there was, in fact, no augmentation, or a very trifling augmentation, of the circulation of the country and that the Message has totally misconceived the actual state of things in Great Britain. According to the publications to which I have had access, the Bank of England in fact diminished its circulation, comparing the first with the last of that period, about 2½ millions sterling; and although the joint-stock and private banks increased theirs, the amount of increase was neutralized by the amount of diminution.

If the state of things were really identical, or similar, in the two countries, it would be fair to trace it to similarity of causes. But is that the case? In Great Britain a sound currency was preserved by a recharter of the Bank of England about the same time that a recharter of the Bank of the United States was agitated here. In the United States we have not preserved a sound currency, in consequence of the veto. If Great Britain were near the same catastrophe (the suspension of specie payments,) which occurred here, she nevertheless ESCAPED it; and this difference in the condition of the two countries makes all the difference in the world. Great Britain has recovered from whatever mercantile distresses she experienced: we have not; and when shall we?—All is bright and cheerful and encouraging in the prospects which lie before her; and the reverse is our unfortunate situation.

Great Britain has, in truth, experienced only those temporary embarrassments which are incident to commercial transactions, conducted upon the scale of vast magnitude on which hers are carried on. Prosperous and adverse times, action and reaction, are the lot of all commercial countries. But our distresses sink deeper; they reach the heart, which has ceased to perform its office of circulation in the great concerns of our body politic.

Whatever of embarrassment Europe has recently experienced may be satisfactory explained by its trade and connexions with the United States. The degree of embarrassment has been marked, in the commercial countries there, by the degree of their connexion with the United States. All, or almost all the great failures in Europe have been of houses engaged in the American trade. Great Britain, which, as the Message justly observes, maintains the closest relations with us, has suffered most; France next, and so on, in the order of their greater or less commercial intercourse with us. Most truly was it said by the Senator from Georgia that the recent embarrassments of Europe were the embarrassments of a creditor, from whom payment was withheld by the debtor, and from whom the precious metals have been unnecessarily withdrawn by the policy of the same debtor.

Since the intensity of suffering, and the disastrous state of things in this country, have far transcended any thing that has occurred in Europe, we must look here for some peculiar and more potent causes than any which have been in operation there. They are to be found in that series of measures to which I have already adverted.

1st. The veto of the bank.

2d. The removal of the deposites, with the urgent injunction of Secretary Taney upon the banks to enlarge their accommodations.

3d. The gold bill, and the demand of gold for the foreign indemnities.

4th. The clumsy execution of the deposite law; and

5th. The Treasury order of July, 1836.

[Here Mr. Clay went into an examination of these measures to show that the inflated condition of the country, the wild speculations, which had risen to their height when they began to be checked by the preparations of the local banks necessary to meet the deposite law of June, 1836, the final suspension of specie payments, and the consequent disorders in the currency, commerce and general business of the country, were all to be traced to the measures enumerated. All these causes operated immediately, directly, and powerfully upon us, and their effects were indirectly felt in Europe.]

The message imputes to the deposite law an agency in producing the existing embarrassments. This is a charge frequently made by the friends of the Administration against that law. It is true that the banks having increased their accommodations, in conformity with the orders of Secretary Taney, it might not have been convenient to recall and pay them over for public use. It is true, also, that the manner in which the law was executed by the Treasury Department, transferring large sums from creditor to debtor portions of the country, without regard to the commerce or business of the country, might have aggravated the inconvenience. But what do those who object to the law think ought to have been done with the surpluses which had accumulated, and were daily augmenting to such an enormous amount in the hands of the deposite banks? Was it not proper and just that they should be applied to the uses of the people from whom they were collected? And whenever and however taken from the deposite banks, would not inconvenience necessarily happen?

The message asserts that the Bank of the United States, chartered by Pennsylvania has not been able to save or check other institutions, notwithstanding "the still greater strength it has been said to possess under its present charter." That bank is now a mere state or local institution. Why is it referred to, more than the Bank of Virginia, or any other local institution? The exalted station which the President fills forbids the indulgence of the supposition that the allusion has been made to enable the administration to profit by the prejudices which have been excited against it. Was it the duty of that bank, more than any other State bank, to check the local institutions? Was it not even under less obligation to do so than the deposite banks, selected and fostered by the General Government?

But how could the Message venture to assert that it had greater strength than the late Bank of the United States possessed? Whatever may be the liberality of the conditions of its charter, it is impossible that any single State could confer upon it faculties equal to those granted to the late Bank of the United States—first, in making it the sole depository of the revenue of the United States; and, secondly, in making its notes receivable in the payment of all public dues. If a Bank of the United States had existed, it would have had ample notice of the accumulation of public moneys in the local banks, and, by timely measures of precaution, it could have prevented the speculative uses to which they were applied. Such an institution would have been bound, by its relation to the Government, to observe its appropriations, and financial arrangements and wants, and to hold itself always ready, promptly to meet them. It would have drawn together gradually, but certainly, the public moneys, however dispersed. Responsibility would have been concentrated upon it alone, instead of being weakened or lost by diffusion among some eighty or ninety banks, dispersed throughout the country, and acting without any effective concert.

A subordinate but not unimportant cause of the evils which at present encompass us has been the course of the late administration towards the compromise act. The great principle of that act, in respect to our domestic industry, was its stability. It was intended and hoped that, by withdrawing the tariff from those annual discussions in Congress, of which it had been the fruitful topic, our manufactures would have a certainty, for a long period, as to the measure of protection, extended to them by its provisions, which would compensate for any reduction in the amount contained in prior acts. For a year or two after it was adopted, the late administration manifested a disposition to respect it, as an arrangement which was to be inviolable. But, for some time past, it has been constantly threatened from that quarter, and a settled purpose has been displayed to disregard its conditions. Those who had an agency in bringing it forward, and carrying it through Congress, have been held up to animadversion; it has been declared by members, high in the confidence of the administration in both Houses, to possess no obligatory force beyond any ordinary act of legislation, and new adjustments of the tariff have been proposed in both Houses, in direct contravention of the principles of the compromise; and, at the last session, one of them actually passed the Senate, against the most earnest entreaty and remonstrance. A portion of the South has not united in these attacks upon the compromise; and I take pleasure in saying that the two Senators from S. Carolina, especially, have uniformly exhibited a resolution to adhere to it with perfect honor and fidelity.

The effect of these constant threats and attacks, coming from those high in power, has been most injurious. They have shown to the manufacturing interest that no certain reliance was to be placed upon the steadiness of the policy of the Government, no matter under what solemn circumstances it was adopted. That interest has taken alarm; new enterprises have been arrested, old ones curtailed; and at this moment it is the most prostrate of all the interests in the country. One half in amount, as I have been informed, of the manufacturers throughout the country have actually suspended operations, and those who have not chiefly confine themselves to working up their stocks on hand.

The consequence has been, that we have made too little at home, and purchased too much abroad. This has augmented that foreign debt, the existence of which so powerfully contributed to the suspension, and yet forms an obstacle to the resumption of specie payments.

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) attributed the creation of the surplus revenue to the tariff policy, and especially to the acts of 1824 and 1828. I do not perceive any advantage, on the present occasion, in reviving or alluding to the former dissensions which prevailed on the subject of that policy. They were all settled and quieted by the great healing measure (the compromise) to which I have referred. By that act I have been willing and ready to abide. And I have desired only that it should be observed and executed in a spirit of good faith and fidelity similar to that by which I have been ever actuated towards it.

The act of 1828 was no measure of the friends of the manufacturers. Its passage was forced by a coalition between their secret and open opponents. But the system of production of American industry did not cause the surplus. It proceeded from the extraordinary sales of the public lands. The receipts, from all sources other than that of the public lands, and expenditures of the years 1833–4–5–6, (during which the surplus was accumulating,) both amount to about eighty-seven millions of dollars, thus clearly showing that the customs only supplied the necessary means of public disbursements, and that it was the public domain that produced the surplus.

If the land bill had been allowed to go into operation, it would have distributed gradually and regularly among the several States the proceeds of the public lands, as they would have been received from time to time. They would have returned back in small streams similiar to those by which they had been collected, animating, and improving, and fructifying the whole country. There would have been no vast surplus to embarrass the Government; no removal of deposites from the Bank of the United States to the deposite banks, to disturb the business of the country; no accumulations in the deposite banks of immense sums of public money, augmented by the circuit it was performing between the land offices and the banks, and the banks and the land offices; no occasion for the Secretary of the Treasury to lash the deposite banks into the grant of inordinate accommodations; and possibly there would have been no suspension of specie payments. But that bill was suppressed by a most extraordinary and dangerous exercise of executive power.

The cause of our present difficulties may be stated in another way. During the late administration we have been deprived of the practical benefit of a free government; the forms, it is true, remained and were observed, but the essence did not exist. In a free, or self-government, the collected wisdom, the aggregate will of the whole, or at least of a majority, moulds and directs the course of public affairs. In a despotism, the will of a single individual governs. In a practically free government, the nation controls the Chief Magistrate; in an arbitrary government, the Chief Magistrate controls the nation. And has not this been our situation in the period mentioned? Has not one man forced his own will on the nation? Have not all those disastrous measures—the veto of the bank; the removal of the deposites; the rejection of the land bill; and the Treasury order, which have led to our present unfortunate condition, been adopted, in spite of the wishes of the country, and in opposition, probably to those of the dominant party itself?

Our misfortune has not been the want of wisdom but of firmness. The party in power would not have governed the country very ill, if it had been allowed its own way. Its fatal error has been to lend its sanction, and to bestow its subsequent applause and support upon Executive acts which, in their origin, it previously deprecated or condemned. We have been shocked and grieved to see whole legislative bodies and communities approving and landing the rejection of the very measures which previously they had unanimously recommended! To see whole States abandoning their long cherished policy and best interests in subserviency to Executive pleasure! And the numberless examples of individuals who have surrendered their independence, must inflict pain in every patriot bosom. A single case forces itself upon my recollection as an illustration, to which I do not advert from any unkind feelings towards the gentleman to whom I refer, between whom and myself civil and courteous relations have ever existed. The memorial of the late Bank of the United States praying for a recharter was placed in his hands, and he presented it to the Senate. He carried the recharter through the Senate. The veto came; and, in two or three weeks afterwards, we behold the same Senator at the head of an assembly of the people in State House yard, in Philadelphia, applauding the veto, and condemning the bank—condemning his own act! Motives lie beyond the reach of the human eye, and it does not belong to me to say what they were which prompted this self-castigation, and this praise of the destruction of his own work; but it is impossible to overlook the fact that the same Senator, in due time, received from the author of the veto the gift of a splendid foreign mission!

The moral deducible from the past is, that our free institutions are superior to all others, and can be preserved in their purity and excellence only upon the stern condition that we shall forever hold the obligations of patriotism paramount to all the ties of party, or to individual dictation; and that we shall never openly approve what we secretly condemn.

In this rapid, and, I hope, not fatiguing review of the causes which I think have brought upon us existing embarrassments, I repeat that it has been for no purpose of reproaching or criminating those who have had the conduct of our public affairs; but to discover the means by which the present crisis has been produced, with a view to ascertain, if possible, what (which is by far much more important) should be done by Congress to avert its injurious effects. And this brings me to consider the remedy proposed by the Administration.

The great evil under which the country labors is the suspension of the banks to pay specie, the total derangement in all domestic exchanges, and the paralysis which has come over the whole business of the country. In regard to the currency, it is not that a given amount of bank notes will not now command as much as the same amount of specie would have done prior to the suspension; but it is the future, the danger of an inconvertible paper money being indefinitely or permanently fixed upon the People, that fills them with apprehensions. Our great object should be to re-establish a sound currency, and thereby to restore the exchanges, and revive the business of the country.

The first impression which the measures brought forward by the Administration make is, that they consist of temporary expedients, looking to the supply of the necessities of the Treasury; or, so far as any of them possess a permanent character, its tendency is rather to aggravate than alleviate the sufferings of the People. None of them propose to rectify the disorders in the actual currency of the country; but the People, the States, and their banks, are left to shift for themselves as they may or can. The Administration, after having intervened between the States and their Banks and taken them into the Federal service, without the consent of the States; after having puffed and praised them; after having brought them, or contributed to bring them, into their present situation, now suddenly turns its back upon them, leaving them to their fate! It is not content with that; it must absolutely discredit their issues. And the very People who were told by the Administration that these banks would supply them with a better currency, are now left to struggle as they can with the very currency, which the Government recommended to them, but which it now refuses itself to receive?

The professed object of the Administration is to establish what it terms the currency of the Constitution, which it proposes to accomplish by restricting the Federal Government, in all receipts and payments, to the exclusive use of specie, and by refusing all bank paper, whether convertible or not. It disclaims all purposes of crippling or putting down the banks of the States; but we shall better determine the designs or the effect of the measures recommended by considering them together, as one system.

1. The first is the sub-Treasuries, which are to be made the depositories of all the specie collected and paid out for the service of the General Government, discrediting and refusing all the notes of the States, although payable and paid in specie.

2. A bankrupt law for the United States, levelled at all the State banks, and authorising the seizure of the effects of any of them that stop payment, and the administration of their effects under the Federal authority exclusively.

3. A particular law for the District of Columbia, by which all the Corporations and People of the District, under severe pains and penalties, are prohibited from circulating, sixty days after the passage of the law, any paper whatever not convertible into specie on demand, and are made liable to prosecution by indictment.

4. And lastly, the bill to suspend the payment of the fourth instalment to the States, by the provisions of which the deposite banks indebted to the Government are placed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is impossible to consider this system without perceiving that it is aimed at, and, if carried out, must terminate in, the total subversion of the State banks; and that they will be all placed at the mercy of the Federal Government. It is in vain to protest that there exists no design against them. The effect of these measures cannot be undertood.

And why this new experiment or untried expedient? The People of this country are tired of experiments. Ought not the Administration itself to cease with them? Above all, should not the Senate, constituted as it now is, be the last body to lend itself to further experiments upon the business and happiness of this great People? According to the latest expression of public opinion in the several States, the Senate is no longer a true exponent of the will of the States or of the People. If it were, there would be thirty-two or thirty-four Whigs to eighteen or twenty friends of the Administration.

Is it desirable to banish a convertible paper medium, and to substitute the precious metals as the sole currency to be used in all the vast extent of varied business of this entire country? I think not. The quantity of precious metals in the world, [illegible] looking to our fair distribution of them, is wholly insufficient. A convertible paper is a great time-saving and labor-saving instrument, independent of its superior advantages in transfers and remittances. A friend no longer ago than yesterday, informed me of a single bank whose payments and receipts in one day amounted to two millions of dollars. What time would not have been necessary to count such a vast sum? The payments, in the circle of a year, in the city of New York, were estimated several years ago at fifteen hundred millions. How many men and how many days would be necessary to count such a sum? A young, growing, and enterprising people, like those of the United States, more than any other, need the use of those credits which are incident to a sound paper system. Credit is the friend of indigent merit. Of all nations, Great Britain has most freely used the credit system; and of all she is the most prosperous. We must cease to be a commercial people; we must separate, divorce ourselves from the commercial world, and throw ourselves back for centuries, if we restrict our business to the exclusive use of specie.

It is objected against a convertible paper system, that it is liable to expansions and contractions; and that the consequence is the rise and fall of prices, and sudden fortune or sudden ruin. But it is the importation or exportation of specie which forms the basis of paper, that occasions these fluctuations. If specie alone were the medium of circulation, the same importation or exportation of it would make it plenty or scarce, and affect prices in the same manner. The nominal or apparent prices might vary in figures, but the sensation upon the community would be as great in the one case as in the other. These alterations do not result, therefore, from the nature of the medium, whether that be specie exclusively, or paper convertible into specie, but from the operations of commerce. It is commerce, at last, that is chargeable with expansions and contractions; and against commerce, and not its instrument, should opposition be directed.

I have heard it urged by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) with no little surprise, in the course of this debate, that a convertible paper would not answer for a currency, but that the true standard of value was to be found in a paper medium not convertible into the precious metals. If there be, in regard to currency, one truth which the united experience of the whole commercial world had established, I had supposed it to be that emissions of pure paper money constituted the very worst of all conceivable species of currency. The objections to it are: First, that it is impracticable to ascertain, *a priori*, what amount can be issued without depreciation; and secondly, that there is no adequate security, and, in the nature of things, none can exist, against excessive issues. The paper money of N. Carolina, to which the Senator referred according to the information which I have received, did depreciate. It was called Proc., an abbreviation of the authority under which it was put forth, and it took one and a half and sometimes two dollars of proc., to purchase one in specie. But if any one desires to understand perfectly the operation of a purely paper currency, let him study the history of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It was established about 15 or 16 years ago, with the consent of a majority of the people of that State. It is winding up and closing its career, with the almost unanimous approbation of the whole people. It had no authority to issue, and did issue, notes to the amount of about two millions of dollars.—These notes, upon their face, purported an obligation of the bank to pay the holder, on demand, the amount specie; but it was well known they would not be so paid. As a security for their ultimate payment, there were, 1st, the notes of individuals supposed to be well secured, every note put out by the bank being represented by an individual note discounted. 2d. The funds of the State in a prior State Bank, amounting to about half a million of dollars. 3d. The proceeds of a large body of waste lands belonging to the State. And 4th. The annual revenue of the State and public dues, all of which were payable in the notes of the Commonwealth Bank.

Notwithstanding this apparently solid provision for the redemption of the notes of the bank, they began to depreciate shortly after it commenced operation, and in the course of a few months they sunk as low as fifty per cent.—two dollars for one specie dollar. They continued depreciated for a long time, until after large amounts of them were called in and burnt. They then rose in value, and now, when there is only some fifty or one hundred thousand dollars out, they have risen to about par. This is owing to the demand for them, created by the wants of the remaining debtors to the bank, and their receivability in payment of taxes. The result of the experiment is, that, although it is possible to sustain at about par a purely paper medium to some amount, if the legislative authority which creates it will also create a demand for it, it is impracticable to adjust the proportions of supply and demand so as to keep it at par; and that the tendency is always to an excess of issues. The result, with the people of Kentucky, has been a general conviction of the mischiefs of all issues of an irredeemable paper medium.

Is it practicable for the Federal Government to put down the State banks, and to introduce an exclusive metallic currency? In the operations of this government, we should ever bear in mind that political power is distributed between it and the States, and that, whilst our duties are few and clearly defined, the great mass of legislative authority abides with the States. Their banks exist without us, independent of us, and in spite of us. We have no constitutional power or right to put them down. Why, then, seek their destruction, openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, by discrediting their issue, and by bankrupt laws, and bills of pains and penalties? What are these banks now so decried and denounced? Intruders, aliens, enemies that have found their way into the bosom of our country against our will? Reduced to their elements, and the analysis shows that they consist: 1st. of stockholders; 2d. debtors; and 3d. bill-holders and other creditors. In some one of these three relations, a large majority of the People of the United States stand. It is not a mere abstraction that you would kick, and cuff, and bankrupt and destroy, but a sensitive, generous, confiding people, who are anxiously turning their eyes towards you, and imploring relief. Every blow that you inflict upon the banks reaches them. Press the banks and you press them.

True wisdom, it seems to me, requires that we should not seek after, if we could discover, unattainable abstract perfection; but should look to what is practicable in human affairs, and accommodate our legislation to the irreversible condition of things. Since the States and the People have their banks and will have them, and since we have no constitutional authority to put them down, our duty is to come to their relief when in embarrassment, and to exert all our legitimate powers to sustain and enable them to perform, in the most beneficial manner, the purposes of their institution.—We should embank, not destroy, the fertilizing stream which sometimes threatens an inundation.

We are told that it is necessary to separate, divorce the Government from the banks. Let us not be deluded by sounds. Senators might as well talk of separating the Government from the States, or [illegible] We are [illegible] Banks, bound up [illegible] together, united in fortune and [illegible], all, all entitled to the protecting care [illegible] thought to make the Government [illegible] eat [illegible], drink a different water, be in [illegible] by a different one from the People! A [illegible] Government, and a paper-money People! A Government, an official corps—the servants of the People—glittering in gold, and the People themselves, their masters, buried in ruin, and surrounded with rags.

No prudent or practical Government will in its measures run counter to the long settled habits and usages of the People. Religion, language, laws, the established currency and business of a whole country, cannot be easily or suddenly uprooted. After the denomination of our coin was changed to dollars and cents, many years elapsed before the old method of keeping accounts, in pounds, shillings and pence, was abandoned. And, to this day, there are some men of the last century who adhere to it. If a fundamental change becomes necessary, it should not be sudden, but conducted by slow and cautious degrees. The People of the United States have been always a paper money People. It was paper money that carried us through the Revolution, established our liberties, and made us a free and independent People. And if the experience of the revolutionary war convinced our ancestors, as we are convinced, of the evils of an irredeemable paper medium, it was put aside only to give place to that convertible paper which has so powerfully contributed to our rapid advancement, prosperity and greatness.

The proposed substitution of an exclusive metallic currency, to the mixed medium with which we have been so long familiar, is forbidden by the principles of eternal justice. Assuming the currency of the country to consist of two-thirds of paper and one of specie; and assuming also that the money of a country, whatever may be its component parts, regulates all values, and expresses the true amount which the debtor has to pay to his creditor, the effect of the change upon that relation, and upon the property of the country, would be most ruinous. All property would be reduced in value to one-third of its present nominal amount; and every debtor would, in effect, have to pay three times as much as he had contracted for. The pressure of our foreign debt would be three times as great as it is, whilst the six hundred millions, which is about the sum now probably due to the banks from the People, would be multiplied into eighteen hundred millions.

(*To be continued.*)

25th Congress..........1st Session.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

IN SENATE.—A number of remonstrances against the admission of Texas were presented; several resolutions adopted; and various amendments to bills returned from the House, concurred in; and the Senate adjourned to meet at half past eight o'clock on Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sub-Treasury.—After the morning's business, the House resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury; the question being on ordering to its third reading the bill from the Senate, imposing additional duties, as depositories, in certain cases on public officers—

Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. After other ineffectual motions, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Williams, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 120, nays 107, as follows;

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, J. W. Allen, Ayerigg, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, W. B. Calhoun, John Calhoon, William B. Campbell, John Campbell, W. B. Carter, Casey, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Clowney, Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Dawson, Davies, Deberry, Dennis, Dunn, Elmore, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, J. Garland, R. Garland, Goode, J. Graham, W. Graham, Graves, Grennell, Griffin, Halstead, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, Henry Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Kilgore, Lawler, Legare, Lincoln, A. W. Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, Marvin, J. M. Mason, S. Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, Menifee, Mercer, Milligan, M. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Patterson, Patton, Pearce, Peck, Phillips, Pope, Potts, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Richardson, Ridgway, Rumsey, Russell, Sawyer, Sergeant, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Shields, Sibley, Smith, Snyder, Southgate, Stanly, Stewart, Stone, Stratton, Slade, Taliaferro, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, A. S. White, Jno. White, E. Whittlesey, L. Williams, S. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Yorke.—120.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beirne, Bicknell, Boon, Bouldin, Brodhead, Bronson, Bruyn, Bynum, Cambreleng, T. J. Carter, Chaney, Chapman, Cilly, Claiborne, Cleveland, Coles, Connor, Craig, Cushman, Davee, DeGraff, Duncan, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, I. Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallup, Gholson, Glascock, Grant, Gray, Haley, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, Robert M. T. Hunter, Ingham, Thomas B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Kemble, Klingensmith, Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, Arphaxed Loomis, Martin, McKay, R. McClellen, Abraham McClellen, McClure, McKim, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Muhlenburg, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petriken, Pickens, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, Prentiss, Reily, Rives, Robertson, Sheffer, Shepler, Spencer, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Towns, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, T. T. Whittlesey, Jared W. Williams, Birdsall, Worthington, Yell.—107.

So the bill was ordered TO LIE ON THE TABLE.

A motion was subsequently made to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been laid on the table; which motion was itself laid on the table by a vote of 119 to 104.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Norvell presented a memorial; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Linn offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the President to furnish (if not incompatible with the public interest) at an early period of the next session, any correspondence that may have taken place between this Government and foreign powers in relation to our territory west of the Rocky Mountains.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, stating its concurrence in the amendment of the Senate to the bill extending the indulgence to the late deposite banks.

Mr. Norvell then moved that the chair appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to meet the committee on the part of the House to wait on the President, and ask if he had any further business.

Messrs. Norvell, and Clay of Alabama, were appointed to meet the committee on the part of the House; when after a few moments,

Mr. Norvell announced that the committees had waited on the President, and been informed that he had no further business for the Senate, but tendered his acknowledgments for their attention to the public business, and wishing them all happiness, and a safe return to their homes.

On motion of Mr. Niles, the Senate then adjourned till the first Monday in December.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pursuant to the order adopted on Saturday night the House assembled at 8 o'clock, A. M.

DEPOSITE BANKS.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for adjusting the remaining claims on the deposite banks [illegible] went into an argument of some length against the bill.

Mr. Lincoln moved to lay it on the table; lost.

Mr. Cambreleng moved the previous question; which was seconded, and the main question ordered, put, and carried—yeas 106, nays 45.

So the amendment was concurred in.

[This amendment was to the effect of declaring that the default referred to in the bill, shall be understood to be a failure of any of the deposite banks to pay the drafts of the Treasury; and that such banks be charged six per centum per annum interest on such drafts for the time of default.]

Messrs. Robertson, Lewis and Palmer severally laid amendments on the table for consideration next session, to the divorce bank bill. The customary resolutions then passed between the two Houses, and on motion,

The House adjourned, at 10 o'clock A. M. till the first Monday in December next.

Lock your bed-room doors!—The following whimsical affair occurred lately at Marseilles, where it appears to have afforded much matter for merriment: a worthy citizen, returning home rather late, went by mistake, one floor higher than he ought to have done, and very innocently walked into a room where another citizen, no less worthy than himself, had quietly consigned himself to slumber by the side of his own true and legitimate lady. The summer night was not too dark for our intruder to be able to find his way into bed without the aid of a candle, and accordingly he proceeded without more ado to disrobe himself. In the act of getting into bed his hand encountered the hairy head of his unconscious neighbor, and the horrid idea immediately suggested itself that the wife of his bosom had proven frail, and that another had leaped into his seat. Furiously he raised his fist and discharged blow after blow on the unoffending countenance of his supposed rival. It takes but little time to awaken even the soundest sleeper under so effectual an application. The beaten man started up, but his antagonist had the advantage of him, and was not to be prevailed on for a moment to desist from the merciless discipline which he was in the act of inflicting. The screams of the frightened wife soon brought other inmates to the field of battle, and then, at length an *eclaircissement* ensued. The choleric gentleman was now as angry with himself as he had been before with his unoffending neighbor, though he does not appear to have inflicted an equally severe punishment upon his own stupid head as upon that of his own fellow lodger. On descending to his own room he found his wife fast asleep in his own bed. The poor neighbor overhead was the worst off of the whole party. He was soundly buffetted, and his swollen and disfigured face did not allow him for several days afterwards to venture abroad.

'*Let well alone.*'—How many men in business, who, doing well, want to do better, and thus like the dog with the shadow, lose their substance in carrying out their inordinate desires—and who when too late wish, they had "let well alone."

How many wives are there, who, comfortably located, and possessing a tolerable help, do, out of the craving wants of their nature give up the one and forego the other—and (only in a tenement much less convenient than at first, and an assistant whose appellation is a misnomer,) then coming to their senses, when also too late, wish they had "let well alone."

It is not too much too say, that one half of the inconveniences, troubles, misfortunes and calamities of life, arise from our not "letting well alone."

Which of us can look back through the vista of by-gone years, and trace the actions and events that have marked his career, and not feel assured that his lot in life might have been better, if at some epoch of his fortune, he had "let well alone."

Content is the balm and solace of existence. Not that content which, like the sloth would prevent, but upon compulsion, and exertion of our nature; but that content which cools the fiery ardour of the mind for everlasting action, and teaches the prudence of rest, in the fair attainment of its pursuits. That content which enables us to sit down in our career, and enjoying the beauties of this sweet smiling world and prevent us from making our lives one weary and unceasing race to the very grave.

To all persons—to all classes—our motto speaks. It ought to be written in letters of gold, and hung in every chamber. Many a mad scheme—many an unwise resolution would then die in the brain that engendered it; and many a man's happiness and prosperity would be owing to his having—"*let well alone.*"—*N. Y. Trans.*

Love, Jealousy, and Murder.—A frightful deed was perpetrated at Louisville, on (Sunday the first of October instant) by a German named Shejalon. It appears that he had been engaged to be married to the victim of his vengeance in Germany, but that some time since she came to this country. He followed her, first to New York, then to Pittsburgh, then to Cincinnati, and last week arrived in Louisville in search of his "lady love." He found her but she had changed her mind in regard to marrying him. On Sunday he asked her to walk with him, and after walking to the outskirts of the town, he deliberately stabbed her with a knife, and continued cutting her till life was extinct, and then gave himself up to the authorities.

Oysters.—There is one lesson we may [illegible]

The [illegible] Captain [illegible] Saturday [illegible] on the 1[illegible] the editor [illegible] have [illegible] London [illegible]

The [illegible] Liverpool, [illegible] on reference [illegible]

The money [illegible]

The British [illegible] gued to the 2[illegible]

The news from [illegible] favorable to the [illegible]

The advices [illegible] of September. A [illegible] 28th August, before the [illegible] without decided advantage [illegible] A proposition for an armistice [illegible] by the Ministerialists, but had not been acceded to.

From the Liverpool Prices Current, of Sept. 8th.

Cotton.—The demand in the early part of the week continued extensive, at gradually improving prices; for the last day or two however, the enquiries have been less numerous, and as the common qualities of American have been offered more freely, this description is heavy at an advance of [illegible] to ¼d per lb. upon the quotations of last week; the better qualities of American have been rather more inquired for, at ⅛d per lb. higher. Egyptian are dull, and East India without alteration. Exporters have taken 1000 American, 100 Surat, and speculators 6500 American and 600 Surat. 250 Sea Island and 200 Demerara are announced for public sale on Friday next. Sales of the week, 26,920 bales.

LIVERPOOL, 16th Sept.—Since our last respects of the [illegible] inst., the demand for Cotton has been limited, and the low and middling qualities have declined ⅛ a ¼ per pound from the highest point of the market ten days ago. In the better qualities there is no material change beyond the usual difference between a brisk and quiet market; but all the descriptions are less saleable, though there has been no very large quantity offering.

Supposed Murder by a Steam Doctor.—A very great degree of excitement has been caused in the city by the death of a young man named Tiberius G. French, aged 18, employed as a teacher in the Columbia College Grammar School, who died, it appears, in the Thompsonian Infirmary in Howard street, under the care and direction of one Richard K. Frost. From the rumors in circulation after the burial of the young man on Wednesday, his body was taken up yesterday and examined by a coroner's inquest. The evidence proves that the young man, probably deluded by the extravagant pretensions of these persons called quacks, went, by his own determination and against his brother's advice to said infirmary on Thursday week for a slight cold, and was at once provided with a dose of what is called "composition tea," probably similar to the preparation "black drink" given by the Seminole Indians previous to their corn dance.

The next day he was put on the lobelia and shut up in the box of the steam bath, which caused profuse perspiration. In this state he was suddenly cooled down "à la Russe" by a freezing shower bath, then blanketed, then [illegible] again and again, and heated and refrigerated, &c. till exhausted. In the course of this the deceased took TWO PAILFULS of a compound consisting of bear berry, poplar, ginger, cloves, sumach, gold seed, cayenne, and lobelia [the latter a powerful emetic, the rest violent stimulants,] &c.

This murderous system went on daily till Tuesday evening, when Dr. Cheeseman was called in, pronounced him past recovery, and he died in a few hours. On the following day he was buried.

An anonymous communication, sent to the coroner, led to the disinterment of the body, and the inquest held thereon. In the course of the inquisition, one Mr. [illegible], an assistant at the infirmary under Frost, was examined, and he stated that deceased was treated for a typhus fever, but of the nature of the disease he was entirely ignorant.

The verdict of the Jury.

"It is the opinion of this jury that the death of the deceased was occasioned by a general congestion of the internal organs, and a complete prostration of the nervous system produced by the administration of deleterious and improper medicines, and other improper treatment, while in the infirmary, under the direction of Richard K. Frost." The verdict was rendered thus from the evidence of Dr. Cheeseman and D. L. Rogers, who examined the body after it was disinterred, and who honestly and candidly said they would have considered their lives endangered by such treatment as was given to the deceased.

In consonance with the above verdict, the coroner, after consultation with Justice Hopson, issued and put into the hands of an officer his warrant for the arrest of Mr. Frost.—*N. Y. Star.*

A lucky Fellow.—The old sloop [illegible] formerly a packet between New York and Providence was sold and broken up, a few days since, at the latter place for firewood; and the purchaser, while breaking her hull to pieces, found between two of the timbers a canvass bag, containing 250 silver dollars.

[illegible] many a [illegible] to three [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] cloth mills lying idle! And all for what? For no other end than to gratify the Government in a foolish experiment on the currency! With how much more propriety might the Globe apply its comments on our own, than to a nation of [illegible] "What a commentary on a bad government!"—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Specie Paying Banks.—Five dollar bills of the Tradesmen's, Manhattan, Phenix, Brooklyn Banks, are taken at the Post Office in payment of postage; and [illegible] redeemed by the respective banks [illegible] All the other banks will doubtless come into the measure, [illegible] redeeming their $5 bills in specie. It is to be understood, however, that there are very few such bills in circulation, and therefore, the offer to pay specie for them is little more than a form. We have no objection to the arrangement, except that it deprives the community of the use of city bills; which would be very convenient if they could be had. As the [illegible] none of the banks [illegible] *Jour. Com.*

The Globe says that, [illegible] and [illegible] "[illegible] of July." [illegible] We [illegible] of a [illegible] from the [illegible] but [illegible] thrust his head through the [illegible] door of the cupboard. "Landlord," [illegible] "Lucifer's [illegible] night is as dark as [illegible] and smells like cheese."—*Louisville* [illegible]

If the popularity of the President is declining at home, it may afford some consolation to perceive that it is rising abroad. A European paper states that "Prince [illegible], the eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, is now travelling in Germany under the name of Count *Buren.*"

The Alexandria Gazette states, that John Q. Adams intended to reply to Mr. Cambreleng's speech on the Sub-Treasury bill, but after hearing Mr. Hoffman's [illegible] thunder, tore up his notes declaring he would not attack a dead man!

Exploring Expedition.—The [illegible] composing that expedition arrived at New York on Monday last, from Norfolk, Virginia, in three days, and consists of the following [illegible]

[illegible]

Treasury Notes.—The [illegible]

Rising [illegible]

[illegible] November 3, 1837.

[illegible]

The late Elections.

[illegible]

[illegible] John Ringgold is the Wh[illegible] turns have been received from 14 [illegible] by two of which Yell received a majority! [illegible] cess to the good cause!!

☞ *The Steamboat Home*—AGAIN.—The Charleston Patriot throws the following additional light upon the causes of the loss of this ill-fated steamer.

"It is said that she was built by contract, under the direction of Mr. Allaire, of New York, by Brown & Bell, of that city, first rate builders, and pronounced by judges in that city, *too slight to go to sea;* that her engine was an old one, which the owner having no use for, determined to built a boat in which it could be placed, and turned to profit—that her Engineer was the same individual, who, by his carelessness, caused the destruction of life in the William Gibbons, when her boiler exploded in the Harbor of New York, in 1825,—that she was lost from mismanagement last Monday night, off Ocracock bar, HER CAPTAIN BEING SO INTOXICATED that her first officer, Mr. Mathews, requested Capt. Salters to take charge of the boat,—that she was run ashore while under the command of Capt. Salters—and that defective as was her construction, she could have safely made her voyage, or could have run on the beach during daylight on Monday, and the life of every individual on board saved. Let the facts be inquired into—and let public indignation visit, if penal provisions cannot reach, the sordid wretches—if these statements be true—who would thus trifle with human life, to put a few dollars in their pockets."

The citizens of Charleston were to hold a meeting to take into consideration this melancholy disaster, and adopt such measures as human foresight might suggest, to put a stop to this waste of human life.

The New York Evening Star says:

"Some young ladies were returning home who had finished their education, others who had large fortunes and as usual had spent the summer in the cool and pleasant villages of the North and East—some whose health had been shattered by a Southern Climate had been invigorated at the Springs, and by travels to the Falls of Niagara and to Canada—all whom they left our shores seemed happy and joyful. The word was *Home*, an endearing word—they were on board the Home, and it has proved their grave.

"Many may imagine but few can describe the horrors of that dreadful night. The fearful raging of the hurricane—the foam of the sea and the white caps of the billows breaking on the rocky shore—the light bark dashing her ribs on the pebbled beach, and rent asunder by repeated shocks—the screams of the despairing souls shut out from hope—the uplifted eye to heaven—the silent prayer—the clinging of mother to daughter and father to child—the roar of the tempest—the pale glimmering of the full moon shedding its rays on the appalling sight—the hoarse voice of the mariners "piercing the night's dull ear," and the last shriek of the dying as the mountain billows swept them into the deep—closes this dreadful scene, terrible to think upon, much less behold."

☞ *Multum in Parvo.*—The Somerset Whig has the following short questions, which contain much important matter for the consideration of the people:

If this administration be an economical one, why does it not keep its expenditures within its income?

If the U. S. Bank be a bad institution, why did the Secretary of the Treasury borrow $400,000 of it lately, to pay Navy Pensioners?

If this be a hard money government, why does it not pay its creditors in gold and silver, instead of Treasury drafts.

If Jackson's measures, for years, were intended to create a metallic currency, to give us better ones, why have they not done it?

If gold and silver were to flow over the land through Jackson's experiment, why are we without them?

Jackson promised us prosperity and plenty.—Have we got them?

He promised us a sounder currency. Have we got it?

He promised us a banishment of paper money. Is it done?

He promised us good deposite banks. Are they so?

He promised protection to labor. Is it protected?

He promised to guard the poor. Why did he not do it?

He promised safe places for the public deposites. Are they safe?

He promised us better banks than the U. S. Bank. Where are they?

What promises has he fulfilled? He promised us Mr. Van Buren for President, and WE'VE GOT HIM!

☞ The New York Express shows, by a statement of votes, the effect of the Gerrymandering in Ohio. Six districts are cited, each of them electing a Senator, by which it appears, that "SIX THOUSAND Van Buren voters elect as many Senators as FOURTEEN THOUSAND Whig voters!" For the Assembly, ELEVEN Van Buren members were elected by ELEVEN THOUSAND votes, and only eleven Whig members by SEVENTEEN THOUSAND votes!—But all this gross inequality has been overcome, and the State is completely regenerated.

☞ After a long debate in the Legislature of Tennessee, they agreed on the 20th ultimo, to proceed next day, to the election of a Senator in Congress in the place of Mr. Grundy. It is expected that the choice will fall either upon Ephraim L. Foster, Esq., of Nashville, or Andrew L. Martin, Esq., of Jackson, Mr. Bell having signified his wish not to be considered a candidate.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer says the drought in Virginia "is almost unparalleled at this season of the year. We have had one or two showers—but not a good rain since the last of August. The earth is so dry and parched, that it is very difficult to plough it, so as to sow the wheat. Our James river is almost lower than has ever been recollected." This is pretty much our own case—and our water-courses are so low that nearly all the mills have to stop for the want of water. [illegible]

☞ *Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.*—The Directors and Stockholders, in this Road assembled at Flat Rock in Buncombe County, on Monday the 16th inst. The Stockholders located the road, so far as to fix three points, Columbia, the Butt Mountain, (in the Blue Ridge,) and Knoxville. The intermediate location, is to await the result of subsequent surveys. We have been informed that Col. Memminger, of South Carolina, acted very liberally towards this State; he insisted on the amendment made by our Legislature being carried into effect; that they, as honorable men are bound to adhere to it. This location, as now made, [illegible] pursue the letter of our amendment, but [illegible] will pursue the spirit of it, by running so far into North Carolina as to enable us to *connect* with it conveniently, with our own State, we will be satisfied. We hope to be able to give further particulars in our next.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

For several days past a report has been in circulation in this city, of an attempt to set fire to the General Post Office, which is now kept in the large building formerly occupied by Mr. A. Fuller, and known by the name of the American Hotel, situated at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street. We understand that a bundle of papers which were placed on the mantle-piece of the Postmaster General's room, were found burnt, and the mantle-piece charred, when the room was entered early on Sunday morning. Appearances were, therefore, much in favor of the suspicion that an incendiary attempt had been made, probably at the time when the watchman was temporarily absent on Saturday night, going his rounds in the other parts of the building. We also understand that an investigation has been instituted into the circumstances by order of the Postmaster General; but of the result we are not yet apprized.—[*Nat. Int.*

We are witness to the fact, that a highly respectable gentleman of this place, a few days since, offered his servant boy, aged about 18 years, his freedom if he desired it, and proposed to obtain his emancipation by the Legislature. The boy objected to being set free, and said—he had rather be a slave and belong to a good master than to be free, for said he, "free negroes here are worse off than slaves." This we believe would be the decision of nine-tenths of the slaves in the South, if their freedom was offered them.—*Western Carolinian.*

Very Good.—The Raleigh Standard, so celebrated for its constant application of all the slang epithets to the Whigs, such as "aristocrats," "Bank Whigs," "rag-barons," &c. &c., gravely calls upon "a brave and honest people not to become the victims of ambitious men, through *unmeaning* and *reproachful appellations* and that 'loco-foco,' 'agrarian,' &c., will not be taken for argument," &c.—*Fay. Obs.*

☞ The whole atmosphere, "from Maine to Georgia," is vocal with Whig exclamations of joy and gratitude. Never, since the glorious invention of Ballot Boxes, has so much been accomplished for the cause of Republicanism. Seven months have wrought an entire and perfect revolution in the popular sentiment of the country. The voice of this great People is now distinctly expressed and recorded against a corrupt, rotten, and repudiated Administration.—*Albany Journal.*

PROC. MONEY—SUB TREASURY.

The paper currency issued by North Carolina, immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, was unfortunately alluded to by Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on the currency, as an example of the soundness and stability of a *Government* currency. He had been advised that it "continued to circulate for more than twenty years, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, *at par with gold and silver.*" On this very material point, Mr. C's informant was widely mistaken. There were two emissions of this money—one hundred thousand pounds in 1783, and the same amount in 1785. It was, as stated by Mr. Clay, called Proc., an abbreviation of the authority under which it was put forth; and in four years after the last emission, it sunk *fifty* per cent. *below par:* so that in 1789, sixteen shillings, which ought to have been equal to *two* silver dollars, would in fact command but *one!!* notwithstanding it was under the laws of the State, a *lawful tender*, and receivable at the Treasury in payment of the public revenues. Even after a provision was made for the redemption of this Proc. money by an arrangement with the old State Bank, which was chartered in 1810, it continued at a depreciation of 20 per cent!!

And is that the sort of money which the "author of the letter to Sherrod Williams," and "successor to the greatest and best," promises to give the PEOPLE as a substitute for that of a National Bank, which has been tried and proved to be the best currency in the world? Will the people receive it? can they sanction such a measure?—*Star.*

DR. LEONARD OSBORNE, of Washington City, Fleet Surgeon of the West India Squadron, was killed on the 5th inst. by the upsetting of a stage on his way from Pensacola to Washington.

U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE—EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—Capt. Richardson, of brig Leonidas, from Constradt, arrived at Boston, informs the Messrs. Topliff (from whom we have this intelligence,) that the U. S. frigate Independence sailed from Constradt on the 13th of August. Being all ready for sea and the wind light, the Emperor, directed a boat, with an officer and boat's crew, to be sent from every Russian ship of war in the harbor, to assist in towing the frigate; and Captain Richardson says that she went out of the harbor in fine style, with a string of boats nearly half a mile long in advance.—The Emperor's attention to the frigate and her officers was unremitted, to the last moment of her stay at Constradt; and it was remarked that no ship of war, of any nation, had ever before been known to receive such manifestation of good will, in a Russian harbor.—*N. Y. Com.*

BRANDON, (Mi.) Sept. 29.

Murder and Robbery.—On Monday night last between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock a most inhuman murder was committed in the county of Simpson, attended with the robbery of a large amount of money.

Mr. *Samuel Brown*, aged 96 years, and his partner aged 84, had retired that night, as usual, to repose, shielded by the respect due to age and the laws of the land. During the night some unknown villains entered the house, took them from their bed into the piazza, and most inhumanly tomahawked and murdered them. They next proceeded to murder all the negroes they could find, but succeeded in destroying only *three*, whom they afterwards burnt: Two negro women and eight or ten children escaped to spread the intelligence of the sad catastrophe.

Mr. Brown had from seven to ten thousand dollars in specie in the house, which he had lately procured some younger persons to count over for him; also a considerable amount in bank notes. The former was all stolen and the *latter* left. The scoundrels were anxious to leave no clue by which they may be traced. But an incensed community is awake and on the alert. Suspicion, we are told, is fixing on various suppositions. Some think the occurrence is due to some of the famous Murrel clan, others attribute it to others. We know nothing; but trust that deeds which scarcely have a parallel in the black catalogue of crime may be traced to the real actors, and condign vengeance overtake them.—[*Republican.*

DIED

In this Town, on the 25th ult. Mr. SAMUEL NOWLAN, in the 25th year of his age.

In this county, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. HANNAH A. NEEL, wife of Mr. Thomas G. Neel, of Fayette county, Tennessee, and daughter of the late Hugh McDowell, Esq., dec'd., of this county, in the 19th year of her age.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the "*Charlotte Independent Club*" will meet at the Club room on Saturday night, the 4th of November, 1837. As their will be business of importance for transaction by the Club, the members will be punctual in attending.

ZIP COON, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a note of hand given to Wm. M. Bostwick, due twelve months after date, for nineteen dollars and ninety-nine cents, as I have not received value for the same—and I am determined not to pay the full amount of said note unless compelled to do so by law.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Oct. 27, 1837. 172

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th day of December next, being the first Monday of the month, the following valuable lands, viz:

One Lot in the Town of Charlotte known by No. 53, in square 8th, bounded in front by Tryon street, and running back for compliment, formerly owned by Jas. G. Spears.

—ALSO—

Two Tracts of Land formerly owned by Frederick Dinkins, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, one joining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Mrs. Smartt and others—the other joining H. H. Glover and others—generally well known.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, containing 37 acres, formerly owned by Alex. Gillespie, joining the lands of Robert and Edwin Potts and others.

The above Lands will all be sold, for the benefit of the heirs at law, on a credit of 12 months—bond and security will be required.

—AND ALSO—

Two Tracts of Land, formerly owned by Thomas Hope, one containing 240 acres, more or less—the other 106 acres, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek, joining each other, and the lands of Jas. Walker, Addison Orr, Spears and others—1, 2 and 3 years credit will be given—bonds and approved security required.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg co., Oct. 28, 1837. 174—[illegible]

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 15th instant, I will expose at Public Sale, at my Plantation, a variety of articles, consisting principally of the following, viz:

Stock of Horses,
COWS,
Hogs and Sheep,
Some Hay, Fodder, Oats, &c.
Farming Utensils of every description,
A variety of Iron and Castings,
Some Smith and Carpenter's Tools,

and various other articles not necessary to to enumerate.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Jr.

Nov. 1, 1837. 171

NOTICE.

AS I am determined to remove to the West, I will expose to Public Sale, on Friday, the 10th instant, all my crop of

Wheat, Corn, Fodder and Hay,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils, Cows and Hogs,
One good Plantation Wagon,

and other articles too tedious to mention.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES H. MOORE.

Nov. 2, 1837.

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he still continues to furnish Fresh BEEF, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings in each week. He has just received as fine a drove of cattle as ever was brought to this market, and as he is in the habit of taking his Beef around the town, he would take pleasure in serving any person who may feel disposed to encourage him. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Oct. 7, 1837. 67tf

SUFFERING HUMANITY!
Come to Relief!!

HAVE you tooth ache—we have a certain remedy. Have you the ague which baffles physicians—the cure is at hand. We have also Dr. Parson's balm of Carageen or Irish Moss, an excellent remedy for Colds, Coughs, Spitting Blood, and Whooping Cough, which is now prevailing in the country—come and get the medicine and relieve your children from such a horrid disease. We also have a large and fresh supply of

GLAD TIDINGS
PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

Peters' Pills,
No. 6 Composition,
Dr. Bernard's remedy for Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaint, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Spice Bitters, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
The Afflicted Man's Friend,
OR
Ointment of many Virtues.

We expect to have in a short time a large supply of *MEDICINES*, consisting of all the articles usually kept. Also, an extensive assortment of the

Thompsonian Medicines.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Oct. 19, 1837. 68tf

N. B. We are Dr. Peters' Agent for 10 or 12 counties in the western part of N. C. Merchants can be supplied at all times at New York Prices. W. & B.

To the Public!

HAVING returned, I will now resume the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1837. 68tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Strickland's Bagging, Roping and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 68tf

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowhides, &c. M. & H.

Oct. 16, 1837. 68tf

Swaim's Justice.

The author of the "Man of Business" is now preparing a new and complete treatise, to be a practical abstract of the common and statute laws of North Carolina, relating to the official duties and responsibilities of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Wardens of the Poor, Overseers of Roads, Rangers, Entry Takers, Surveyors, Processioners, Guardians, Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Agents, Attorneys, Carriers, &c., to be more plain and practical in its details, than any law book now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one moderate sized volume of perhaps about 400 octavo pages. The work will be well printed and bound, and ready for subscribers during the month of March next; to be promptly delivered at any court house within the State at $3 50 per copy, or $30 for 10 copies.

Any subscriber who may be pleased to pay now in advance, shall have a receipt in full for $3 50. Address B. Swaim, Atto. at Law, Ashborough, N. C. Free of postage.

October, 1837. 173

To Gig & Carriage Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to inform Journeymen that they have prepared their Shops at this place to receive Journeymen in all the various parts of the above Business. A good Blacksmith can get liberal wages by an immediate call.

D. & J. HAGINS.
JOHN HARRELL, *Principal Agent.*

Bell Air, S. C., Oct. 12, 1837. 172

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ Two good Yankee Wagon Makers and those of good character. For such, good wages and steady employ will be given as long as they may wish to stay in Lancasterville, S. C. Apply opposite Planter's Hotel, Main Street.

WM. H. WRISTON.

Sept. 26, 1837. 170

POETRY.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

TO MISS M. S.

The heart of every mortal man
In all the schemes he e'er begun,
With eager zeal, is fir'd to know
Where streams of bliss forever flow.
To float on seas of earthly pleasure
Some essay the deep, or digs for treasure,
Some search the depth of classic lore
To find a thought, unthought before.
The young are apt to dose in dreams
Of future bliss in pearling streams,
And chase their hope, a lighted taper
And grasp its form, an empty vapor,
Like children who, the birds pursue
Yet never catch, nor lose the view.
On these for bliss, if they depend
Without the means, they seek the end;
For what avails, their wealth desir'd
If from the fair, they live retir'd,
For Adam liv'd without a wife
An irksome, lonesome kind of life,
Tho' all the things that e'er was known,
Of these the right was all his own,
'Tis true some wits have styl'd the fair
A Hell of pain, a fount of care,
Of such in truth, it may be said,
They have an empty, brainless head,
For wiser wits of modern days
Declare how chaste are woman's ways,
They're gems of bliss, the stars of life
That light its path, and calm its strife.
  The fair who can herself control
With beauty armed, upon the whole,
In every outward grace refin'd,
With inward culture of her mind,
Is Heaven's best, and highest prize
Of things on earth, below the skies.
I saw a fair, I'll not say who,
Her cheeks were tinged with fiery hue.
I saw her once, and then 'twas said
She blush'd celestial rosy red,
Her temper sweet, her eyes were fire,
Her yellow locks, were golden wire,
Her neck was snow, her teeth were pearl,
In all respects a lovely girl.
But what I mean by what I've penn'd,
Is only friendship, so I end.

******

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late Reuben Boswell, deceased, are requested to make payment, as a longer indulgence will not be given.

AMBROSE M. REA, *Executor.*

Oct. 17, 1837. 171

☞ *Read This!*

ON the 8th day of November next, and the day following if necessary, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Alexander Scott, deceased,

The present crop of Corn, Fodder & Cotton,
Plantation Tools,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
HORSES,
CATTLE,
AND
HOGS,
A valuable set of Blacksmith Tools,
One Cotton Gin, Thrasher & Windmill,
One Wagon and Carriage,

and a number of other articles not necessary to be mentioned.

All persons indebted to the estate, or having claims against it, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to meet with the Executor.

A. J. NISBET, *Executor.*

Oct. 17, 1837. 170

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company to B. W. Bonney, Esq., the 19th day of December, 1832, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Thursday the 16th day of November next, all the property therein conveyed, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the purposes of the same, consisting of a leasehold estate on the establishment and property, known by the name of the St. Catharine's Mills, (formerly known by the name of Hayes' mills,) including a tract of land containing Five Hundred Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances.

—ALSO—

A leasehold estate on a tract of land, lying near Charlotte, and known by the name of the Charlotte or McComb's Mine, containing One Hundred and Seventeen Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances.

—ALSO—

A leasehold estate on two tracts, lying near Charlotte, known by the name of the Cooper and Hutchison tracts—the Cooper tract containing Fourteen Acres and the Hutchison tract containing Thirty-three Acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

A leasehold estate on a tract of land, lying near Charlotte, known by the name of the Rodisill Gold Mine, containing Eighty-six Acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

A leasehold estate in the Capps' Mine, together with such personal property as was conveyed by said company to said B. W. Bonney, consisting of

Steam Engines, Horses, Mules, Oxen, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Agent for the Trustee.

Oct. 5, 1837. 171

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THAT beautiful and well improved Plantation in Providence Settlement, 8 miles South East of Charlotte, formerly owned by my Father and on which I now reside, is now offered for sale. For further particulars call and see the subscriber.

H. M. LEE.

Sept. 20, 1837. 64tf

Prime Bacon

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAMS & BOYD,
FOR CASH ONLY.

Sept. 20, 1837.

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!!

THE subscriber takes this method of announcing to his patrons and the public, that he has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which for Beauty and Taste, has not been excelled by any previous report.

He respectfully solicits the continuation of public patronage; and he particularly requests such as have never been well fitted to give him a trial now, as he feels confident in his ability to fit—

Any thing in human shape,
From a giant to an ape.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths and Trimmings of the best quality—among his Cloths are nearly all the colors worn. He has also a number of ready made OVERCOATS of various colours and qualities. Also, VESTS and PANTALOONS (which have all been made in his own shop within the last few months.) Also *Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.* He is determined to give bargains to all that will favor him with their custom, either as Tailor or Clothier, or both. He will sell Cloth cheap, and make as cheap as any other good workman.

A. GRAHAM, *Tailor & Clothier.*

Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1837. 67tf

ONCE MORE!

I've just received the last report
Of FASHIONS from New York;
And if me still you will support,
Will do the best of Work.

Wm. J. Keahey

IS not ungrateful for for the liberal favours conferred by the public, and expects a continuance of the same, by assiduously waiting on his customers.

Charlotte, Oct. 1837.

N. B. It is positively necessary that the claims of the firm of W. J. Keahey & Co. should be settled on or before the first day of January next.

175 WM. J. KEAHEY.

A New Tin Shop.

W. F. ALEXANDER & T. R. HUGHES

INFORM the Merchants of Charlotte and of the neighboring Villages, and Country Merchants that reside not more than one hundred miles from this place, that they have lately commenced a

"*TIN SHOP*"

in Charlotte, which they intend to carry on largely.

Merchants wishing to be supplied with Tin Ware, can make out a bill, send it to the above named persons and it will be attended to punctually, and the Tin sent to their Stores without any extra charge.

They also say to the People of the Villages and sections of country that have no Tinners convenient, that they are prepared to do all jobs, usually done in their line of business, and (if the job will justify it,) they will go any distance to do it, not exceeding one hundred miles.

Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Old Pewter and ***Old Copper***, will be taken in exchange for Tin Ware.

Charlotte, Oct. 1837. 67tf

Public Sales.

BY Virtue of Decrees issued from the Court of Equity, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November next, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, a tract of Land, lying on the waters of Richardson's Creek, formerly owned by Israel Helms, bounded by the lands of Gabriel Helms, Henry Chaney and the big survey, on a credit of 12 months.

On Wednesday, the 8th, viz: the next day, I will sell to the highest bidder, a tract of Land belonging to Hugh C. Caskey, on the waters of Cane Creek, joining the lands of Hugh B. McCain, William Wilson and others, containing **290** acres more or less. The same will be sold at Wm. Wilson's, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on 12 months' credit.

Also, on Saturday, the 11th of November, I will sell on the premises, 2 tracts of land, formerly owned by Wm. Massey, now deceased—one containing **250** acres, joining the lands of Thomas Cureton, Henry Massey, and Mrs. Ann Crawford—and the other, bounded by the lands of Jno. Cook, John Blount, Wm. Delaney and Jas. Steele,—to be sold between 12 and 4 o'clock, on a credit of 12 months.

Also, on Monday, the 13th, I will sell on the premises, the Plantation formerly owned by Nancy Boatright, containing about **145** acres, joining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Dr. Stephen Fox, Mrs. Susan Swartt, and Wm. Cook—at the usual hour—on 12 months' credit.

In all the above mentioned cases, bonds and approved security will be required.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg county, N. C., Sept. 25th, 1837. 170 Price adv. $6

Farmers & Planters Almanac
FOR
1838,
FOR SALE HERE,
either by the Gross, Dozen, or Single One.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at [illegible] on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. [illegible]

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains **150** acres. Also, one other tract, containing about **100** acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 3½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 1, 1837. 61tf

Valuable Town Property
For Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837. 58tf

NOTICE.
Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **230** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 26, 1837. 58tf

NOTICE.
COTTON! COTTON!!

PERSONS having yet on hand their old and new crop of Cotton and wishing to dispose of it, can meet with an opportunity, by calling on the subscribers; and they must now see that there is no hopes of the article rising whatever, but must still go lower. We will continue to buy from this time until the first of January next. No trade can be effected unless at least one-half be taken in goods, the balance will be paid in cash. We now have and will continue to have, a good assortment of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

and we will sell at cash prices in exchange for Cotton. MORRISON & HARRIS.

July 12, 1837. 54tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. BARRINGER & PHIFER, } *Concord.*
" J. P. & C. PHIFER, }
" PHIFER & MOSS, }

Fayetteville, April, 1837. 45tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 19 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24tf

[illegible] this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing furniture of any description to call and see [illegible]

ARCHIBALD HE[illegible]

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 19tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 21, 18[illegible]

I am now 50 years of age—when in my [illegible] year, I received a wound on my left leg, [illegible] became ulcerated, and continued so until the [illegible] of March last. It would occasionally heal and then break out again; but most of the [illegible] it was in a very painful condition, the sore [illegible] extended to a large size, and became very [illegible] I tried many remedies to make a cure, [illegible] success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effected [illegible] my leg, and reduced it to its natural [illegible] cure would have been made much [illegible] strictly attended to the directions for [illegible] the Ointment; but this I failed to do, [illegible] much exertion, and very imperfect [illegible] bandage. My leg has been well for [illegible] six months, during which time, I have [illegible] much, yet it remains firm and free from all [illegible] tion or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy [illegible] benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCT. 12.

Brandy, Peach,	80 a 90	Feathers,	[illegible]
do Apple,	60 a 70	Iron,	[illegible]
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	22½	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Loaf,	[illegible]
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Lump,	[illegible]
do Bagging,	16 a 22	Salt,	[illegible]
Corn,	70 a 75	Wheat, new,	$1 a [illegible]
Flaxseed,	87½	Whiskey,	[illegible]
Flour,	6 a 7½	Wool,	[illegible]

CHERAW—OCT. 25.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Iron,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Lard,	[illegible]
Bagging,	18 a 22	Molasses,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	10 a 16	Oats,	[illegible]
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	[illegible]
Cotton, old	6 a 9	Sugar,	[illegible]
do new,	9½ a 10	Salt, in sacks,	[illegible]
Corn,	81	do bushel,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,	6 a 7	Tallow,	[illegible]
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	[illegible]

CAMDEN—OCT. 14.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 24	Flour,	[illegible]
do Tow,	18 a 21	Molasses, Cuba,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	10 a 16	do N. O.	[illegible]
Bacon,	10½ a 12	Rice,	[illegible]
Butter,	20 a 37½	Sugar,	[illegible]
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	[illegible]
Coffee,	14 a 16	Tallow,	[illegible]
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	[illegible]

COLUMBIA—OCT. 14.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 24	Corn,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	12 a 16	Oats,	[illegible]
Bacon, Round,	10 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	[illegible]
Butter, Country,	20 a 25	do English,	[illegible]
Cotton,	9 a 10½	Lard, New,	[illegible]
Mackerel,	7½ a 12	Molasses, Cuba,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,	6½ a 9	do N. O.	[illegible]

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Bacon,	9 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	[illegible]
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 22	do No. 2,	[illegible]
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	[illegible]
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Beeswax,	[illegible]	Oats,	[illegible]
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 11	Rice, prime,	[illegible]
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	[illegible]
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	[illegible]
Corn,	[illegible]	do in bulk,	[illegible]
Flour, Country,	[illegible]	do T. Island,	[illegible]
Iron, Swedes,	5½	Sugars,	[illegible]
do English,	5	Loaf and Lump,	[illegible]
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	[illegible]
Molasses, Cuba,	[illegible]	Tallow,	[illegible]
do N. O.	36 a 37	Whiskey,	[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. [illegible] other places at the North, 2½ per cent. [illegible]

Bills of Exchange on the North, as taken [illegible] Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, [illegible] [illegible] per cent. discount; [illegible] discount; Richmond, [illegible] Savannah, [illegible] On the West, [illegible]

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
[illegible] Bank, Cheraw, [illegible]
Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and [illegible] [illegible] Country Banks [illegible]
North Carolina [illegible], par.